

The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

APRIL 24, 1915



Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Political Flirtation

Uncle Sam Flirting with the Susan B. Anthony and the Shafroth Amendments

Uncle Sam really prefers the simple maid, who dances so well, to Miss Shafroth, for all her expensive ruffles!

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union
for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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News of the Week

The Treasury Department Pays Its Compliments to Women

APPARENTLY the present Administration is bent not only upon sidetracking women's political rights and giving business interests the right of way, but it seeks to put women at a disadvantage in doing business as individuals. Controller Williams, of the United States Treasury, makes loans to women one item in his list of complaints against the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C. The bank spiritedly defends itself and women, saying:

"The controller does himself no credit, and his department no credit, by criticising this bank because it has loaned to women.

"We can see no reason why a woman of sufficient credit or with ample credit should not receive accommodations at this bank, and the fact that such a large sum of money is loaned to women is due to a condition peculiar to the city of Washington, of which the controller cannot possibly be ignorant, for we have heretofore advised him of it.

"There is perhaps no city of its size in the world where there are so many women with fortunes ranging from a moderate competence to the millions, who, both in law and in morals, have a right to transact their own business and make their own contracts.

"They seldom request a loan without tendering ample collateral, and this bank is not only glad to accommodate them, but it cheerfully testifies that its losses on loans to women have been negligible."

The Riggs National Bank is suing for an injunction to prevent Treasury officials from levying a fine upon the bank and otherwise interfering with its administration of business.

Unfortunately the womanhood of America is not yet in a position to enjoin the United States Government from officially discriminating against or reflecting upon women, but it will have that power before long.

Senator Borah Considers His Words

SENATOR BORAH, of Idaho, declares that because he wants to feel free to speak plainly, he is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination, a candidate being a slave. Nevertheless, he

says, he would accept the nomination if it were offered to him. Whatever his exact position may be, Mr. Borah, in saying that he is in favor of suffrage, and at the same time that he is not in favor of federal action on suffrage, betrays the caution of a candidate who is from a suffrage state, and at the same time has votes to win from non-suffrage states.

Why?

SUFFRAGISTS are amused to note that Victoriano Huerta has landed at New York without a word of protest from any United States official, while Mrs. Pankhurst was detained at Ellis Island for several days as an immigrant alien, while national immigration authorities deliberated whether or not she was guilty of "moral turpitude," and therefore unfit to enter the country.

Wisconsin's Suffrage Situation and the Federal Amendment

THE Bradley Bill providing for a suffrage referendum was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 49 to 41 in the Wisconsin House on April 20. This kills the measure for this session of the legislature.

At a hearing on the Bradley bill on March 17, Congressman Lenroot warned Wisconsin legislators against believing that by defeating the Bradley bill they could prevent the enfranchisement of Wisconsin women. He went so far as to declare that to refuse a referendum to the voters of that state would advance enfranchisement by Federal amendment.

"If you desire to support the position of the Wisconsin Congressmen in this matter," he said, "you will vote to support this bill for a 1916 referendum. The question is one of permitting the people to say whether or not they wish to extend the right of ballot to women. If this legislature does not see fit to permit such an expression of public sentiment, the Wisconsin Congressmen who voted against the federal amendment may have to change their attitude."

The Wisconsin legislature evidently decided to let Congress have the credit for giving Wisconsin women the vote, and also the responsibility, no light matter for state legislators to assume in a state where the liquor men talk so eloquently about the home and women's place in it as they did at this same hearing. Whatever their motives, they have placed Mr. Lenroot in a splendid position to support the Susan B. Anthony Amendment in the 64th Congress.

Measures for Protection of Girls Defeated in Wisconsin

THE Wisconsin Senate apparently desires to show itself in accord with the House and to make clear to the people just where an anti-suffrage legislature stands with regard to women. For the day after the House Committee on State Affairs reported the Bradley Suffrage Bill unfavorably, thus foreshadowing its defeat, the Senate indefinitely postponed several anti-vice bills, including one aimed at "white slavery." Senator Timothy Burke objected to this last bill because of the appropriation it carried. Senator J. H. Bennett said it would "open the door to blackmail and extortion." Thus the men leg-

islators at Madison look out sharply for men's pockets and reputations. Meanwhile all night and all day deaconesses watch in the railroad stations at Milwaukee to save girls from the hands of "slavers."

Jersey Politicians Play Another Trick

THE New Jersey Legislature marked the hour of its adjournment by one more vicious trick in connection with the suffrage amendment. It fixed October 19, the last day of registration for the regular November election, as the date of the referendum election, thus making it impossible for New Jersey women to vote this year, even if the referendum goes for suffrage. As a bill setting September 21 as the date for the referendum had already been passed by the House, this action was altogether unexpected.

No proof that New Jersey's suffrage prospects are good could be more convincing than this farewell shot, plainly panic-inspired, of the New Jersey politicians.

"Ripper" Bill in New York Aids Suffrage

IF the New York Legislature had deliberately set out to insure a suffrage victory this year, it could have chosen no more effective means than the destruction it is wreaking upon the labor, health and housing laws of the state. As if to leave anti-suffragists without an inch of standing ground, it passed the notorious Bewley Canneries Bill, removing restrictions upon the hours of work for women and minors in canning factories. The protests against this bill finally secured its defeat. The Assembly, to which Governor Whitman returned it for amendment, killed it on April 21 by a vote to recommit.

Mr. Bewley, who introduced the bill in the Assembly, is the owner of a cannery. In both Houses the bill was pushed by men interested in the canning business and representing districts in which canning is a leading industry. The chief argument for the bill was that it was necessary in order to prevent loss of fruit by spoiling. When a similar bill was introduced in the Colorado Legislature, Senator Helen Ring Robinson promptly convinced her colleagues that women were worth more than vegetables. No more was heard of the bill.

What could be accomplished in New York only with great expenditure of time and effort by labor organizations, Child Labor Committees, Consumers' Leagues, Suffrage Organizations, and Women's Clubs, was quickly done in Colorado by a woman on the spot with voting women behind her. But the quickest way and the only way to secure permanent protection for all women is by federal enfranchisement.

Voting Women Organize Campaign States

THE Women Voters' Campaign Alliance, composed of women from the twelve suffrage states, has been organized with Miss Anne Martin as Chairman of its Executive Committee, and Miss Jane Addams as Honorary Chairman, to assist states which are carrying on suffrage campaigns.

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CONGRESSIONAL UNION DELEGATION TO SENATOR O'GORMAN

THE first of the 531 members of Congress to be approached by a delegation of woman suffragists on behalf of the federal amendment enfranchising women is Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York. Senator O'Gorman will be visited by five hundred New York members of the Congressional Union on April 30th.

Senator O'Gorman has never made a public declaration of his attitude on the Federal Amendment, since he was absent from the Senate when the vote was taken in that body. By his own testimony he is "not without sympathy for the cause," and the women feel very hopeful of enlisting his support.

The delegation will hold a big mass meeting in front of the sub-Treasury building, and with bands and banners will go down to Wall Street at noon on that day.

The speakers who will address Senator O'Gorman are: Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. William Prendergast, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Miss Doris Stevens and Mrs. William L. Colt, Chairman. At the out-of-door meeting preceding the interview with Senator O'Gorman Miss Helen Todd and Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs will be the speakers.

Among the women who have already declared their intention of joining the deputation are Mrs. Lawrence Greer, daughter of Bishop Greer; Miss M. Cecelia Gaffney, Vice President of the State Women's Democratic League; Miss Kathleen Taylor, Organizer of the Women's Political Union, 17th Senatorial District; Mrs. John Rogers, of the Executive Board of the Women's Political Union; Miss Anne Kendrick Walker, the noted writer and lecturer; Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Bruce Crane, Mrs. W. C. Atwater, Miss Ellen Kemble Lente, Miss Florence L. Adams, Mrs. John J. Halloran, wife of Mr. Halloran, a member of the Tax Commission; Mrs. Howard Hopkins, Mrs. W. J. O'Sullivan, Miss Mary Shaw,

Mrs. F. T. Ackermann, President, Bronxville Suffrage Association; Mrs. R. S. Adler, Miss Marian Tompkins, Mrs. Edward Livingston Hunt, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Eldon Bisbee, Mrs. Warren Wright, Miss Cora Weeks, Mrs. Henry Butterworth, Mrs. Robert Niles, Mrs. Lincoln C. Andrews, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. Perkinson, Miss Niles, Mrs. L. G. Keys, Mrs. Adams Batcheller, Miss Dorothy Osborn, Mrs. M. E. Baird, Mrs. M. W. Rouillon, Dr. Adele Cuinet, Miss Elinor Morehouse, Mrs. W. B. Thomson,



MRS. ROBERT ADAMSON

Wife of Fire Commissioner Adamson, of New York City, who will be a Member of the Congressional Union Deputation to Senator O'Gorman

Mrs. McVickar, Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, Mrs. M. Dryden Brewer, Mrs. Squire White, Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald Sanders, Mrs. William Prendergast, Dr. Klenk, Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook, Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, Miss Lucia Nola, Miss Helen C. Willard, Miss Moynahan, Anna Bancroft Coushaine, Mrs. M. D. Brewer, Mrs. Jesse D. Hampton, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Evans R. Dick, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. Robert L. Hunt, Mrs. Robert E. Graham, Miss Harriet Daniels, Head Worker of the College Settlement; Mrs. J. W. Brannan, member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Walter Chambers, Mrs. Adelaide Cotton, Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Mrs. Arthur Maingay, Mrs. Katherine M. Davis Krause, Mrs. A. Walpole Craigie, Miss Eva Ingersoll, Mrs. F. L. Preston, Miss Helen Preston, Miss A. M. Guest, Miss A. G. Ellis, Miss Griggs, Miss Githaner, Mrs. A. M. Greene, Mrs. J. Mackenzie, Miss L. Goldman, Miss May Thornton, Mrs. C. Albert Caesar, Miss Helen Todd, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Miss Marion Carter, Miss Spence, Miss Annie Peck, Mrs. Chester Snider, Mrs. Willard Culling, Miss Nell Baker, Miss Dolly Kimbrough, Miss Esther Frances Gaffney, Mrs. William L. Colt, Mrs. E. Reigal, Miss Hope Fitzgerald, Mrs. C. W. Smith, Mrs. Thomas Hotchkiss, Mrs. A. E. Arnold, Miss Helene Comtois, Mrs. Mary Wilkinson Mount, Mrs. Charles Herbert Wilson, Miss Eleanor Sullivan, Mrs. Eliza J. Walker, Mrs. Anna Pruyn Ball, Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, Mrs. Marion Ball Hoffman, Mrs. J. Enos Quinn, the Misses Quinn, Mrs. Imogen King, the Misses Morgalis, Miss Srager, Miss Eleanor Shaw, Miss Amy Brainard, Mrs. Alfred Friedman, Mrs. M. E. D. Burt, Mrs. M. B. Houdnall, Miss Doris Stevens, Mrs. Dunbar Hunt, Miss Beatrice Brown, Mrs. Ernest Poole, Miss Helen Crossett, Miss Lillian Littlehales, Miss Marion Wells Hall, Mrs. Annie Marschael, Mrs. J. W. Holloway, Mrs. E. D. Speer, Mrs. Mary Farrell, Miss Ida Rauh, Miss Janet Burns, Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane, Mrs. Loyd Osbourne, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. A. Cotton, Miss Lucy Cotton, Miss Grace Noble, Mrs. Alice Chittenden, Mrs. H. A. Gibson, Miss Wenona Martin, Miss Rosalie M. Jones, Miss Julia O'Connell, and Miss M. E. Younge.

The Convention of Women in San Francisco

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT, of New York, has accepted the Chairmanship of the committee to organize the great convention of women voters at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mrs. Belmont is a member of the Executive Committee of the Union and was hostess to the Advisory Council at her home on Madison Avenue, New York, last month.

The convention of women voters will be held at San Francisco September 14, 15, and 16. The call has already been issued by Mrs. Belmont to a large number of women in the equal franchise states.

The call in part says:

"The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is calling a convention of its members and friends in the suffrage states to meet at San Francisco on September 14, 15 and 16. The purpose of this conven-

tion is to mature plans for definite political action on the part of the women voters in support of the national suffrage amendment. There are now approximately four million women voters. One-fourth of the National Senate, one-sixth of the House of Representatives, and one-fifth of the electoral vote comes from suffrage states. With this leverage in Congress the national suffrage amendment could speedily be passed if the women voters would unite in its support. This convention will attempt to devise plans for united and effective action. It is the first political convention of women voters that has ever been called and is an event of historical significance."

Mrs. William Kent, of California, wife of Congressman Kent, Mrs. S. B. M. Young, of Montana, wife of General Young, and Mrs. Preston P. Satherwhite, of New York, have joined Mrs. Belmont's committee.

Mrs. Annie Porritt on the Federal Amendment

MRS. Annie Porritt, Press Chairman of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, and a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, writes the following brief little comment to *The Suffragist*:

"A minor argument against the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment is that as soon as woman suffrage becomes universal in the United States, the amendment will be useless lumber. The United States Constitution should be a living reality, all of it in effect all the time. The Shafroth-Palmer Amendment would be an addition to the Constitution—to organic law—for a temporary need; and it would be carried in the Constitution to be merely a witness to the difficulty with which the women had won their enfranchisement."

Americans who revere the Constitution recognize that the charter of our national Government should be composed of living principles rather than temporary legislative expedients.

CORBY CAKE IS READY TO SERVE

IT GOES TO YOUR DEALER FRESH FROM OUR OVENS THREE TIMES DAILY

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10th, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25th, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34.
Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12th, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 304, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

WHICH IS THE PRACTICAL AMENDMENT?

WHILE Congress is adjourned, suffragists have an excellent opportunity to consider what course of action is the best one to pursue in the opening session of the next Congress.

In the last Congress two federal suffrage amendments were introduced;—the first, drafted by Susan B. Anthony, removing from the ballot the qualification of sex; and the second, introduced by Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, and Mr. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, establishing the initiative and referendum upon woman suffrage in the several states.

It is claimed by the advocates of the Shafroth-Palmer amendment that while their bill is infinitely poorer than the older suffrage measure, because less comprehensive and less direct, it is more practical. They say it can be passed, and the Susan B. Anthony amendment cannot be passed. All the advocates of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, they say, will vote for the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment, and some states' rights opponents of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment may also vote for the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment. The Shafroth-Palmer Amendment is therefore sure to get more votes than the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, and may get enough votes to secure it a reference to the state legislatures.

But this is a very simple view of a political situation. It might be true if politicians had nothing to consider but their own personal views on woman suffrage; but what they have to consider is how they can placate the friends of suffrage, the foes of suffrage, and the political leaders whose plans it is their business to carry out. If they can appear to favor woman suffrage while really defeating it, they are in an impregnable position.

The offer of a substitute amendment by suffragists provides them with the opportunity to pursue such tactics with complete success. If they support either amendment they can claim to be perfectly loyal suffragists; at the same time they can so divide their votes between the two proposals that neither will secure the necessary two-thirds' majority.

The record of Senator Borah, of Idaho, excellently illustrates this kind of danger. It was stated at the Mississippi Valley Conference in Des Moines, Iowa, last year, that the idea of substituting for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment a new measure so amending the federal constitution as to establish state referendums on suffrage, was suggested by Senator Borah. Senator Borah comes from a suffrage state, and is known to have Presidential aspirations. He has to conciliate suffrage opinion in his own state; and he aims to cultivate the good will of all sections of the country, particularly the South. It is very much to his advantage to keep woman suffrage out of the national field. It is most interesting, if true, that he should hit upon the idea of advising suffragists to try to secure by federal amendment merely the op-

portunity of holding referendums on woman suffrage in the separate states, instead of insisting upon direct federal action.

After this substitute amendment had been drafted, Senator Borah voted against Miss Anthony's measure; but he still professes a pious belief in the principle of woman suffrage, and is actually invited to speak on the platforms of suffrage societies which claim to support "first, last and all the time" the amendment against which Senator Borah cast his vote.

Suffragists who believe they have a right to demand the safe guarding of their liberties by the national constitution should repudiate a bill which would incorporate in the Constitution the states' rights method of dealing with the question of woman suffrage, and should regard as their worst enemy the man who would talk for suffrage in the states and vote against it in Congress.

The President on Liberty

IN addressing the Daughters of the American Revolution, last Monday, President Wilson urged it upon them to make it their business not only to commemorate the past but to take part in creating the future.

"Your society," the President said, "is particularly intended to commemorate the circumstances of the birth of this nation, but I take it for granted that * * * your thought is also of the constant rebirth of the nation. * * *

"It seems to me that the object of traditions such as this society cherishes and means to assist in perpetuating, is to show us the bases of principle upon which we shall keep our poise. We are interested, in the United States, politically speaking, in nothing but human liberty * * * Our object is not merely to preserve forms but to preserve precious essence, and that is the essence of equal opportunity and essential human rights. * * *

"Do you wonder that, hoping for such things and expecting such things from bodies of people like this, I should be glad to come and greet you? That I should esteem it an honor to say that I hope I shall have some part in the great things that you are trying to do and to create, in the field of the national spirit?"

What women now hope and expect from Mr. Wilson is that he should apply these principles; that he should use the great power which lies in his hands to secure for them political liberty and equal human rights; and thereby put into their hands the power to execute their public duties directly and effectively.

If Mr. Wilson does not recognize the claim which women have upon him for such a course of action, his words are vain and his beliefs apply only to the liberties of the past and not to the liberties of the future.

THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION

VERY live and interesting reports have come to Washington headquarters of the work that is being done in Maryland in preparation for the Maryland convention. The plans are now complete, and include business, social and political sessions. A deputation has been arranged to visit Representative John C. Linthicum and Representative Charles P. Coady and make clear to them the strength of the demand behind the Susan B. Anthony amendment. On May 5 at 1:30, the delegation to Representative Linthicum will assemble at the corner of Charles and Franklin streets, and will march in procession with bands and banners to Mr. Linthicum's home at 705 St. Paul Street. After the interview the deputation will proceed to the Albion Hotel as guests of Mrs. Ella Culbreth, and a business meeting opening at 3 p. m. will be held. At this meeting a report will be given to all the members of the Congressional Union of the result of the interview with Congressman Linthicum. Bright and early on the morning of the following day a deputation of suffragists will visit Congressman Charles Coady and lay before him the demand in Maryland behind the national suffrage amendment. The members of the delegation will meet at Charles and Franklin Streets. From there they will proceed in automobiles gaily decorated in purple, white and gold, the colors of the Congressional Union, to Congressman Coady's home, 2820 E. Baltimore Street. The delegation will report this interview to the members of the Congressional Union at 3 p. m., when they assemble for the business session at the home of Mrs. Summerfield Baldwin, 1006 North Charles Street.

On the evening of May 5 a one-act play by Miss Hazel MacKaye, representing an incident in the life of Susan B. Anthony, will be presented at Heptasophs Hall, Cathedral and Preston Streets. The part of Susan B. Anthony will be taken by Mrs. John N. Hurd; that of William Lloyd Garrison by Mr. George Latimer; other parts will be taken by Miss Marjorie Soper, Mrs. Blanche Veal, Mrs. W. W. Ford and Mr. M. Zerndorf. Dr. Cora Smith King, Treasurer of the National Council of Women Voters, and an associate of the early leaders of the suffrage movement, will speak on the life and personality of Susan B. Anthony.

On the evening of May 6 a reception will be given by the Congressional Union of Maryland at the Hotel Emerson. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Townsend Scott, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Chairman of the Congressional Union in Delaware, and the Reverend Olympia Brown, of Wisconsin.

PLANs for the state convention in California, which will be held on June 1 and 2, have also been set under way. There will be business meetings held each day; at one of these Mrs. Florence Kelley, one of the New York members of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, and General Secretary of the National Consumers' League, has kindly consented to speak.

THE work for the Connecticut Convention of the Congressional Union has now been taken up in earnest. June 8 and 9 are the dates decided upon for the convention, which will take place in Hartford. Mrs. Annie Porritt and Mrs. George Day, Connecticut members of the Advisory Council, are making speeches throughout the state on federal amendment work. Mrs. Porritt writes: "We have with us now many active members of the Hartford League and several members also of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association."

The Connecticut Convention will be opened with a luncheon at the Hotel Bond beginning at 12:30. This will be followed by a business meeting in the parlors of the Hotel Bond. At this meeting the past work for the federal amendment and its present status will be reviewed. At eight o'clock that evening there will be a reception at 55 Pratt Street, headquarters of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association; the Hartford Equal Franchise League acting as hostess. It is proposed to present on that evening Miss MacKaye's little play portraying an event in the life of Susan B. Anthony.

On the following day at 10:30 a delegation of suffragists will wait upon Representative Oakley of Hartford to ask his support for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment in the first session of the next Congress. The result of this interview will be made public at a business meeting to be held at 2 p. m., either at suffrage headquarters or at Unity Hall, which will be open to the public. Sentiment in favor of federal solution of the suffrage problem is crystallizing rapidly in Connecticut.

ACTIVE work has also been started in New Mexico, where the convention to organize the existing sentiment in favor of the federal suffrage amendment will be held on July 16 and 17. It will be arranged by Mrs. Jose Chaves, of New Mexico. Mrs. Chaves, who spends her winters in New York City, is one of the District leaders of the Woman Suffrage Party in New York. She is returning this week to her home in New Mexico, and will begin active work in behalf of national woman suffrage at once.

THE Delaware Convention has been definitely settled for June 8 and 9. It will start with a luncheon at 12:30 at the Du Pont Hotel in the early part of May. Mrs. Henry Ridgely, of Dover, will be toastmistress. After luncheon, the members of the Union in Delaware will adjourn to the home of Mrs. James P. Winchester, where a business meeting will be held, opening at 2:30. Among the speakers at this meeting will be Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, who will discuss the economy of federal work for woman suffrage. At 8:30 on the same evening there will be a reception at the home of Mrs. Francis I. Du Pont. The next day will be devoted to a business meeting at the home of Mrs. Winchester, when a Constitution for the Delaware branch of the Congressional Union will be adopted and state officers selected.

On June 8 a large deputation of representatives of the Union will visit Senators Du Pont and Saulsbury, and urge action in favor of the

Susan B. Anthony Amendment in the next session of Congress. The deputation will also visit Congressman-elect Mr. T. W. Miller.

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, who is returning from Pass Christian, Miss., to organize the convention in her state, has just written to Miss Paul in New York: "If the methods and policy of the Congressional Union are to be of any use in Delaware, the psychological moment has just arrived, a moment created by the Congressional Union's own efforts. My belief is that the Congressional Union has strengthened the Delaware State Association, and will continue to do so. I firmly believe in the policy of the Congressional Union, and think its constitution excellent. We are going straight ahead with our plans for the convention."

MEMBERS of the Union in Colorado have decided to hold their convention in August. Great interest has been aroused in Denver by the announcement that Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will be present at this convention.

Committee of One Hundred

MRS. LOUISE LOCKWOOD THURBER last week joined Mrs. Kent's Committee of One Hundred; each member of this committee pledges twenty-five dollars toward the annual rent of the national headquarters. Mrs. Thurber writes, in joining the committee, "I cannot tell you how great seems to me the work of the Congressional Union. To be perfectly frank, it is the only suffrage work on this side of the Atlantic that commands my enthusiasm. That is because of its bigness and common sense. I will be glad to speak for you when I can, and will raise the twenty-five dollars."

Other suffragists who have joined the committee of one hundred in the past week are: Mrs. A. R. Colvin, a member of the Board of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Eldon Bisbee, an officer of the 17th Senatorial District of the Women's Political Union of New York; Mrs. Winthrop Burr, an officer of the same Association; Miss Josephine Roche, well known as a policewoman in Denver; Mrs. Lawrence Greer and Mrs. Livingston Hunt, of New York; and Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, President of the Woman's Political Union, of New Jersey.

Federal Amendment Literature

MRS. IDA HUSTED HARPER, author of the Life of Susan B. Anthony, and joint author with Miss Anthony of the History of Woman Suffrage, has in the last week enriched suffrage literature by two articles, the first dealing with the history of federal work for woman suffrage and the second dealing with the work of Susan B. Anthony for the federal amendment.

Mrs. Harper is the greatest authority in the country on the American woman suffrage movement. In donating these articles to the Congressional Union, Mrs. Harper has greatly forwarded the work for national woman suffrage.

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RECEPTION TO THE D. A. R. CONGRESS

A VERY interesting event of the last week was a reception given by the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union to the members of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution then meeting in convention at Washington. This overture of the suffragists to the members of the D. A. R. was responded to with prompt and warm sympathy. The reception was held in the Red Room of the New Willard on Thursday afternoon, April 22. The colors of the Congressional Union brightened the room very beautifully.

In the receiving line were Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette, wife of Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin; Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell, wife of Senator Ransdell of Louisiana; Mrs. William Kent, wife of Congressman Kent of California; Mrs. Henry George, Jr., wife of Congressman Henry George of New York; Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau; Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley of Washington, D. C.; Miss Fola LaFollette, of New York; Miss Elsie Hill and Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, daughters of Congressman-elect E. J. Hill of Connecticut; Miss Janet Richards, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Chaplain-General and one of the founders of the National Association of the D. A. R.; Mrs. Christian Hemmick, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Francois Berger Moran, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John J. White, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Emma K. Fox, of the Detroit Chapter of the D. A. R., and author of "Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs," and Mrs. Arthur Fiske of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York.

In the opening half hour of the reception, Misses Dorothy, Rosalind and Cynthia Fuller, of Dorset, England, attired in early Victorian costumes, sang old English and Scottish folk songs to the music of the Irish harp. Many of these songs they have themselves discovered in parts of Eng-



DOROTHY, ROSALIND AND CYNTHIA FULLER
OF DORSET, ENGLAND

land where sometimes only one old peasant could be found who remembered the words. The art of the Misses Fuller is exquisite. The Congressional Union and the members of the D. A. R. Congress are under deep obligation to them for their beautiful singing.

The Misses Fuller are warmly interested in the peace movement, and their music on Thursday included some folk songs in behalf of peace, among them "I Would that the Wars Were Well Over," "The Flowers of the Forest," "The White Cockade," "My Love's in Germany," and "High Germany;"—the last two songs date from the time of the Seven Years' war, when England and Germany were fighting against France. Another folk song which the Fuller sisters sing is a suffrage ballad called, "Both Sexes Give Ear to My Fancy." This is a quaint proof of the age and natural sources of the suffrage movement in England.

Short addresses were made by Miss Fola LaFollette, Miss Julia Lathrop, Mrs. William Kent, Miss Janet Richards, Mrs. Emma Fox, Mrs. Arthur Fiske, and Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley. Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, who is Chairman of the Research Committee of the Congressional Union and a member of the House Committee of the D. A. R. Convention, presided.

Among those present were:

Mrs. George S. Minor, President-General from Connecticut; Mrs. Willard Block, of Chicago, Chairman of the Liquidation and Endowment Fund of Memorial Continental Hall; Mrs. Samuel Earle, of Chicago; Mrs. Cora Welles Trow, Official Parliamentarian of the Congress and leader of the Post Parliament Club of New York; Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, former Vice-President from Connecticut; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Corresponding Secretary General of the D. A. R.; Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, of Savannah, ex-President-General from Georgia; Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, of Chicago; Mrs. John F. Swift, Vice-President General from California; Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., Director of the Smithsonian Report, and Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Houstis, Chairman of the Music Committee of the Convention.

WOMEN WORKERS AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

By Matilda Hall Gardner

OUR national legislators and the Supreme Court are being called upon with increasing frequency to consider the problem of woman engaged in industry. It would be indeed strange if this frequent iteration from state after state did not bring to the thought of senators and judges the necessity for national remedial legislation, and it would be still more strange if the judges and legislators were not impressed with the necessity for the immediate nation-wide enactment admitting women to equal participation in the legal solution of the problem.

When Oregon passed its minimum wage law in 1913, a paper box manufacturer secured a petition to enjoin the enforcement of the order. The state Supreme Court upheld the law and the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the fall term of 1914. The single question in this case is whether or not this legislation violates the 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution. Mr. Louis Brandeis, in arguing the case for the working woman, contended that in shortening her working day and advancing to a living wage her pay, the

employer is not interfering with the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of the employed.

The brief presented by Mr. Brandeis in arguing the case before the Supreme Court was prepared by Josephine Goldmark, Secretary of the National Consumers' League. It has been printed recently, and although it is a legal brief it may be commended to the reading public. It must be of unusual interest to our national as well as state legislators. It is a compilation of reports from the Commissions of the various states where such legislation has already been enacted, and also data obtained from the National Child Labor Committee, the National Consumers' League, and other authoritative sources. An account is given of the legislation in the state which provides for the establishment of a minimum wage for women, and also the experiences upon which the necessity for this legislation is based.

These reports are unemotional in style and deal only with facts. Many of them have been the basis of hearings before committees of the Senate and are now public documents. The senators must surely have been impressed by the sameness of these re-

ports. During one of these committee hearings, if a senator dozed, assuming that to be a possible thing, he might begin to nod as the witness testified to the average existence of the working girl who lives on less than six dollars a week in the city of New York and he might awaken to hear apparently the same story but with a different setting. For the facts as related by every commission are the same, only the phraseology varies. The final paragraph in one report would do for all. It is this: "The girls often live with such excessive economy and upon such short rations that health suffers and future working capacity is permanently undermined. Thus the workers themselves are made to pay unfairly in strength and vigor, instead of receiving a living wage from the industry which employs them."

The Federal Government, by taking jurisdiction over the woman problem, has admitted that it is not a problem for the states alone. Yet up to the present time the federal Congress has declined to submit an amendment to the National Constitution which would give women such participation. There is every hope for believing that this injustice cannot much longer prevail.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

California

Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth in the Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*

Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*

Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

THE ending of another crowded week at California headquarters at the Panama-Pacific Exposition finds 31 members added to the Congressional Union, among them Dr. Anna Louise Strong, government agent in charge of the National Children's Bureau at the Exposition.

Among the hundreds who signed the petition to Congress demanding the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment enfranchising American women were Hamilton M. Wright, chief of the Editorial Bureau of the Exposition and author of two notable works on the Philippine Islands; and Judge W. C. Crawford, of North Dakota, who subscribed for *The Suffragist*.

Miss Helen Keller, member of the Advisory Council of the Union, visited the Educational Palace during her stay in San Francisco and presented a large autographed photograph of herself to the exhibit. The statement she made later at a meeting of the Advisory Council members who were in San Francisco was widely quoted in the papers of the State. Those present at this meeting, in which the New York conference was discussed, were Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, chairman of the Congress-

sional Union in California; Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore and Miss Vivian Pierce.

Miss Keller said, "I think the national work for suffrage which is linking in common cause the suffrage and non-suffrage states the most important work that has been undertaken by suffragists for years. Suffrage must come nationally. The vote of the last Congress proved it. I believe it will come within three years if the voting women of this country help those who do not vote. Any woman who thinks must be a suffragist heart and soul. I hope the members of the Council who have this great opportunity offered by the Panama-Pacific Exposition will enlist the help of every woman who visits California."

Another woman of national reputation who visited San Francisco and went on record as favoring concentrated work for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment was Mary Antin (Mrs. Amadeus Grabau), author of "Those Who Knock at Our Gates" and "The Promised Land."

Mrs. Grabau said, after a notable woman's meeting at which she had spoken on behalf of the immigrant: "I believe in Labor, in Education and in Liberty. How then could I help believing in suffrage? I have only lately understood the work for the National Suffrage Amendment as distinguished from State Work for the ballot. I think it the best way for suffrage to come because it is bound to be the quickest way of enfranchising American women." After speaking on the immigration problem in Los Angeles, Mrs. Grabau will return to New York. Her husband is a professor at Columbia University.

Bishop William Melvin Bell asked the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage to send a speaker

to the Social Progress Congress which met this week at the Civic Auditorium. Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, one of the recognized women leaders of San Francisco and a member of the Union, spoke of the policies of the Union before this gathering and was warmly applauded. Future meetings are being planned, to take place in the Educational Palace. Deputations of Congressional Union women are also planning to meet the Hawaiian Congressional party, including 14 senators and 42 representatives who will be in San Francisco one day, April 26. Two other distinguished visitors from whom the Congressional Union will ask an audience are Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, who will arrive April 22, and Senator John Wingate Weeks, of Massachusetts, a recognized Presidential possibility, who will reach San Francisco next week.

The largest single exhibit in the Educational Palace is the great Congressional Record of the Sixty-third Congress, which has just been installed in the Congressional Union Suffrage Section, and is attracting wide attention. The great record forms the background of the Congressional Union Exhibit, framed in the Union's purple, white and gold colors. In six columns the records of 440 representatives from 48 states are given. The record is surmounted by a medallion painting of Susan B. Anthony. The women of San Francisco who were the first to demand the installation of the record are paying for the exhibit.

In less than two months since the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition two hundred new members from every state in the Union have joined the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

Margaret Fay Whittemore.

Delaware

Headquarters: *305 Delaware Ave., Wilmington.*

Chairman: *Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.*

Organizer: *Miss Mabel Vernon.*

PREPARATIONS for the Delaware Convention of the Congressional Union, which is to be held in Wilmington May 13 and 14, are being made with a great deal of energy and enthusiasm. There can be no doubt that all the suffrage sentiment aroused by the recent campaign in Delaware will now be directed upon Congress to procure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment at the next session.

The convention will open with a luncheon at the Hotel DuPont on May 13, to be followed by a business meeting at the home of Mrs. James P. Winchester. At this meeting a review of federal work will be given by Miss Lucy Burns; and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles will outline the policy of the Congressional Union. In the evening Mrs. Francis I. DuPont will give a reception at her home, 1520 Delaware Avenue.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, Representative Thomas W. Miller will receive a delegation of suffragists who will ask him to vote for the Anthony amendment. Since it is expected that the deputation will be too large for the Representative's office to accommodate it, Mr. Miller has agreed to meet the suffragists at the Hotel DuPont. Immediately after the interview with Mr. Miller, a business meeting will be held at which a constitution for the Delaware branch of the Congressional Union will be adopted.

At the business meeting to be held in the afternoon Miss Alice Paul will present plans for future work and the state officers will be chosen. On the evening of the 14th the play featuring an incident in the life of Susan B. Anthony, written by Miss Hazel MacKaye, will be given in the Rose Room of the Hotel DuPont.

We are not too busy with convention plans to hold meetings of all kinds to let the people know about the federal amendment. On Thursday night

a parlor meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Robert Turner, 1819 Pine Street, at which I spoke on the national aspects of woman suffrage. On Saturday night a splendid open-air meeting was held at Fifth and Market Streets at which speeches were made by Mrs. John Thomas and Mrs. Thomas McGee, both members of the Delaware Congressional Union. These were maiden speeches for these two members and their success is evidenced by the fact that over five hundred people listened to them for more than an hour.

Next Tuesday night Mrs. Hilles will speak at the Brandywine Fire House.

Mrs. Mary Brown, who has recently accepted the chairmanship for *The Suffragist*, is proving very successful with its management. She is arranging to have the paper sold every day on the streets by some of the younger members of the Union.

Mabel Vernon.

Colorado

Headquarters: *324 Seventeenth Street, Denver.*

Organizer: *Mrs. Margaret W. Kessler.*

ON Wednesday, April 21, I spoke at the Settlement House. There were over fifty women present, all of whom manifested a very deep interest in our work. This week I shall also speak at the D. A. R. Club on the North Side, and the C. D. S. on the West Side of the City; and at two small drawing-room meetings, in addition.

Last week Mrs. Mary Beard, a member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union and wife of Charles Beard, Professor of Politics at Columbia University, visited Denver. Mrs. Beard gave a splendid stimulus to our work here.

The Colorado Convention will be held here in August. The fact that Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, a member of the Executive Committee, will be present at this convention is arousing wide-spread interest in our plans.

Margaret W. Kessler.

Illinois

Organizer: *Miss Gertrude Crocker, 109 Elm Street, Hinsdale.*

WE are getting new members daily, and are now trying to get all the Illinois members to subscribe to *The Suffragist*. Two new members who will greatly assist our work are Mrs. Ida Darling Engelke, City Chairman of the Civic League, and Miss Edith Swift, Treasurer of the Sixth Ward of the Civic League. We are selling the papers on the street every week and find that they have an extremely ready sale.

Gertrude Crocker.

Maryland

Organizer: *Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, The Rochambeau, Baltimore.*

OVER 2,000 invitations to the Convention which the Congressional Union will hold in Baltimore May 5 and 6 have been sent, with the program of the convention enclosed, to friends of the Union in Maryland. The play by Miss Hazel MacKaye, representing an incident in the life of Susan B. Anthony, which will be produced by members of the Union on the evening of May 5, bids fair to be one of the most successful features of the convention. Tickets have sold very rapidly.

Congressman Linthicum in reply to a letter asking him to receive a delegation of the Congressional Union has sent the following letter:

"I wish at this time to say to the League that I will make adequate arrangements to meet them so that they may have an opportunity to express their views; and I will take pleasure in telling them my ideas on the subject."

On Friday, April 23rd, Mrs. Charles P. Baughman entertained the members of the Congressional Union at her home, Ellamont Hall, Walbrook, from three to six o'clock. Mrs. William Kent outlined the plan of work to be carried through in support of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

Edna S. Latimer.

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
 1420 F St., Washington, D. C.
 This Will Save Much Inconvenience

REV. OLYMPIA BROWN of Wisconsin, one of the pioneer workers for suffrage in this country, writes: "I am much pleased with the plan of organizing in the Congressional districts. It is very important that the measure should secure a two-thirds vote at the next session of Congress; and if all would work for it, it could be done."

Will all who wish to work for it help forward the victory by sending a contribution to our funds next week?

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD \$100,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM APRIL 13 THROUGH APRIL 19

Mrs. Elbert H. Gary.....	\$1,000.00
Miss Marion May.....	10.00
Anonymo.....	100.00
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.....	15.00
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Mrs. Elizabeth..... Appen.....	5.00
Mrs. Lucia.....	5.00
Miss Harriet.....	5.00
Miss Margaret..... Whittemore.....	7.50
Susan B. Anthony Fund, Per Mrs. Isabella Mott, Chairman.	
Mrs. Gertrude Hitchcock.....	10.00
Miss Joy Young, collected.....	.50
Collections.....	7.00
Membership fees.....	16.25
Sale of tickets.....	87.60

Total..... \$1,398.35
 Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist* 61,019.70

Total through April 19, 1915..... \$62,418.05

The New Freedom and a New Bell to Proclaim It

IT is proposed to send the historic Liberty Bell from Independence Hall in Philadelphia to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Pennsylvania can well spare it this year, because the suffrage Liberty Bell, which is a replica of it, will be ready to start on its journey through the Keystone State on the first of May.

Like the original Liberty Bell, the suffrage bell will be inscribed:

"Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof."

"Establish Justice and Secure the Blessings of Liberty."

But it will be silent until November, when it is expected to ring out the news that Pennsylvania women are politically free.

1,000 New Subscribers

MRS OLIVE HALLADAY HASBROUCK, of Massachusetts, writes: "Like all other suffragists living in 'campaign' states, I am up to my eyes in suffrage work; but I can, and shall, take special pains to speak of *The Suffragist*, and get subscriptions wherever I am able. It's a perfectly splendid paper."

Will all suffrage workers, in and out of campaign states, do the same?

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to The Suffragist

(In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

APRIL 13 THROUGH APRIL 19

Mrs. Florence L. Graves.....	2
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.....	1
Mrs. W. T. Burch.....	4
Miss Edith L. Swift.....	1
Mrs. Calvin Tomkins.....	1
Miss Alice Paul.....	1
Miss Ruth Astor Noyes.....	2
Miss Frances Frothingham.....	1
Mrs. G. W. Latimer.....	1
Miss Violet Thorwarth.....	1

Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*.... 773

Total to April 19th..... 788

A Southern Suffragist on States' Rights

(Quoted from a leaflet written by Grace Vernon and issued by the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference.)

IN a recent issue of a leading Virginia newspaper, Southern suffragists are urged by the editor to have nothing to do with the federal amendment for equal suffrage, now pending in Congress, and are recommended to "wait longer for the consummation of their hopes." But there is a limit to the patience of even women.

The first protest in America against sex discrimination in political rights was made by a southern woman nearly 270 years ago. But, though she was a large landowner and taxpayer, her demand for suffrage was refused. Then, as now, taxation without representation was not tyranny when applied to women. When this so-called republic was organized, most of the states gave the franchise only to males, though women were as amenable to the law as men. The movement was slowly gaining ground when the breaking out of the Civil War banished all other questions from the public mind. After the war, when the women again took up their cause, they met the vast complications of the rights of the emancipated negroes, and were compelled to yield their claims to those of negro men. The results of the fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments still further obscured and hindered the effort to obtain the franchise for women. And now women feel that they have waited long enough.

The anxious editor predicts, as one result of the operation of a federal amendment for equal suffrage, "the tearing down of one of the main pillars on which the Virginia fathers rested the dual institutions of the republic"—meaning states' rights. The Virginia "fathers" had no right, and certainly no good reason, to leave this question open by excluding women from government. And the growing intelligence of southern men during the past 130 years, should have lifted them above a continuance of the injustice of their "fathers." Today women have learned that the State is only the aggregation of the individuals that compose it. If the rights of those individuals are ignored, the term "states' rights," becomes a misnomer. The government that allows its citizens to be disfranchised unjustly may expect disaffection among those so discriminated against, for the right of suffrage is greater than states' rights. If woman alone had the ballot, would men consider states' rights a sufficient reason for their own continued disfranchisement?

Report of the Congressional Union For 1913-1914

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